

Theatre-Royal.

The Fifth Night of Performing.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, December 12. 1787.

Will be presented, The Comedy of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER;

OR, THE

MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.

Young Marlow, Mr WOODS;
Tony Lumpkin, Mr BLAND, jun.;
Hailings, Mr BELL;
Sir Charles Marlow, Mr CHARTERIS;
Digory, Mr HALLAM;
Roger, Mr YATES;
And Hardcastle, Mr WILSON.
Miss Neville, Mrs WOODS;
Miss Hardcastle, Mrs CHARTERIS;
Maid, Mrs J. BLAND;
And Miss Hardcastle, Mrs BULKLEY.

Being her second appearance here these two years.

To which will be added, a Farce, called,

THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Sir Charles Racket, Mr WOODS;
Lovell, Mr BELL;
Servant, Mr J. BLAND;
And Druggot, Mr WILSON.Dimity, Mrs VILLARS;
Mrs Druggot, Mrs CHARTERIS;
Nancy, Mrs J. BLAND;
And Lady Racket, Mrs BULKLEY.

The School for Scandal, in which Mrs Brooks made her

third appearance in the part of Lady Teazle, was received

with the strongest marks of approbation.

The Public are most respectfully informed, that the

Theatre-Royal will continue open only for Five Nights longer

till after Christmas.

Tickets and places for the Boxes taken of Mr Grant, at the

Office of the Theatre.

Silk Goods at the Old Prices.

ARCHIBALD GILCHRIST AND COMPANY,

HABERDASHERS AND LINEN-DRAPERS,

At their Old Warehouse, High Street, Edinburgh,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, That

one of their partners has just now returned from Lon-

don, and the different manufacturing towns in England,

where he has, with the utmost care and attention, purchased

a very large and elegant assortment of GOODS in the Ha-

berdasher Line; and are happy in having it in their power

to continue selling RIBBONS, MODES, PERSIANS, and

other SILK GOODS, at the Old Prices, and every other article

on the most moderate terms.

Archibald Gilchrist and Company beg leave to return

their most sincere and grateful acknowledgments to their

friends and the public for the many favours they have hi-

therto received, and assure them such care and attention

shall be paid to the business as to merit a continuance.

N.B. Millinery Work done in the neatest manner.

Commissions carefully attended to.



FOR KINGSTON—JAMAICA.

The New Sloop LEITH,

PETER ANGUS Master.

To sail the 1st of January.—Will

take a few tons of goods on freight.

And for SAVANNAH—LA-MAR,

And MONTEGO BAY,

JAMAICA.

THE BRIG KATHARINE,

ANDREW MASON Master.

200 Tons burthen, is ready to take in goods, and will sail

the 1st of February next.

For freight and passage, apply to William Sibbald and

Company, merchants, Leith.

Genuine Old Jamaica Rum, or any quantity above two

gallons;—and a large assortment of Jamaica Mahogany, to

be sold as above.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

John Pownall, Esq; Commissioner of the Cu-

stoms, delivered in at the bar, according to annual

custom;

“An account of prohibited East India Goods

remaining in the warehouses in Leadenhall-

street, and Custom House, at Michaelmas, 1787.”

Also

“An account of Russia Naval Stores imported

in 1787.” And also

“An account of the number of ships employed

in the Whale Fishery in the Greenland Seas, &c.”

The titles were read, and the accounts ordered

to lie on the table.

The Duke of Bedford took the oaths at the

table.

Several Scotch Appeals were, upon petition,

preferred, put off, some until the next Sessions,

and others until after all those already appointed for

hearing.

The Answers of Warren Hastings, Esq; to the

Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him, were

carried down to the House of Commons.

The House broke up at half past three o'clock,

and adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

Mr Pownall presented the same Accounts as

he had done to the House of Peers, relative to

prohibited East India Goods, the titles of which

were read, and the Accounts ordered to lie on the

table.

Three bills for inclosing certain lands were upon

Motion ordered to be brought in.

The House in a Committee of Ways and Means

voted the Land Tax and Malt bills.

The Resolutions to be reported to-morrow.

ANSWERS OF WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

In order to deliver a message from the Lords,

the messengers were ordered to be called in; two

messengers in Chancery were then introduced, and con-

ducted by the Serjeant up to the table, where they

stated from the Lords, “That Warren Hastings,

Esq; at their bar, had delivered in Answers to the

Articles of Impeachment charged against him by the

Honourable the House of Commons, and that the

Lords had sent a true copy of the said Answers,

for the use of that Honourable House.”

Mr Burke moved, “that the said Answers be

“immediately read.”

The same having been read short pro forma, Mr

Burke moved, “that the said answers be referred to

the consideration of a committee,” which having

been agreed to, the Speaker desired him to name his

committee.

The Committee of the House named Mr

Burke as the first member, which nomination was

unanimously agreed to.

Mr Burke then named Philip Francis, Esq.

Upon the question being put, many members said

No, and the decision of the Chair in favour of the

Ayes being impeached, the House divided, when

the numbers were, Ayes 23, Noes 97.

When the strangers were readmitted, Mr Burke

was on his legs uttering a warm remonstrance against

the effects of the late division, declaring, that of

such material assistance had they deprived him, in re-

jecting Mr Francis, that he scarcely knew how to

proceed, and felt the cause to be in some degree

damned by the recent act of the House. He re-

minded gentlemen of the seriousness and solemnity

of the whole proceeding, a proceeding which, after

deep and frequent deliberation, had been brought

step by step to its present advanced stage, and ought

to be continued during the remaining part of its pro-

gress with equal steadiness and uniformity. He

admonished the House, that their conduct in this

very important and grave transaction was a matter

most highly interesting to the national character, and

that consequently they were amenable for every one

of their proceedings respecting it, at the high and

awful tribunal of the public and the world at large.

He pressed them to consider the dangerous effect

of their appearing in the smallest degree to prevaricate

or waver in the course of the prosecution, and urged

the manifest injury and injustice of changing their

Committee and rejecting any one of the members of

the former Committee without a reason previously

assigned. A bad motive in their conduct in their

rejection, he said, he neither supposed to exist, nor

would he charge the House with having harboured

one, or been influenced by it in their late vote, but

the only presumable reasons for rejecting any one

member of the former Committee could be no other

than two, either a general disqualification on ge-

neral grounds, or a personal disqualification from

inability or unfitness to assist in conducting the pro-

secution. Both these questions had been already

decided, and the House would have acted wickedly

and weakly in suffering his honourable friend to take

so great a part in the proceeding hitherto, and to

have adopted his ideas, if they had judged him to

be disqualified to take a share in the business. The

fact was, his honourable friend was most eminently

qualified to assist in the prosecution; to his superior

knowledge of it, had all the charge relative to the

revenues been able to have made out and established,

and so greatly had he himself been aided and assisted

by the information he had received from his honou-

rable friend, that he, in his honour and conscience

declared, he felt himself disqualified from conduct-

ing the remainder of the prosecution safely and se-

curely without him, and he meant and desired the

Declaration to be considered as given with all the

solemnity of an oath, though a man need not be put

upon his oath, when confessing his own disqualifica-

tion. It was for this reason essential to himself, and

essential to the House and to the public, that he should

his honourable instructor and associate (for so he

might justly term him) to have been continued a

member of the Committee. Why the House had

by their recent vote thought proper to reject the fu-

ture assistance of his honourable friend, he was ut-

terly at a loss to guess; that those members who had

uniformly expressed a disinclination to the prosecu-

SUBSIDIARY TREATY WITH THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.

The order of the day for going into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the supply, having been read, the Speaker left the chair, and Mr Gilbert took his seat at the table.

Mr Pitt rose and said, he would first make his motion, and reserve the giving any explanation of the treaty that might be thought necessary till afterwards: he accordingly moved,

"That a sum not exceeding 36,093l. 15s. be granted for the subsidy to the Prince of Hesse Cassel, for the year 1788."

Mr Fox said, he had expected that the House would have received some explanation of the nature of the Treaty by which they were called upon to vote the sum stated in the motion. He had in the course of what he had said on the first day of the Session, generally adverted to the Treaty that was now the subject of consideration, and had asked whether it was to be considered as a mere temporary expedient, like the rest of the charge of the late armament and preparations, or to be regarded in a more permanent light, as an expedient to be continued with a view to the future situation of this country respecting Holland and other Continental powers? As there was a great deal of difference in these two views of it, and different considerations would necessarily arise from each, he conceived it highly proper that the House, previous to their voting of the money, should receive some explanation respecting it, in order to know the full extent of their vote. Another matter that appeared to him to call for observation was, he observed, in the Treaty, that it was stipulated that if Hessian troops were required to serve in Great Britain and Ireland, they should be put upon the same footing as British national troops; now he did not suppose that it was meant that foreign troops might be brought at any time into this kingdom or Ireland, without the previous knowledge or consent of Parliament, but he saw no necessity for the stipulation, because if ever a necessity should arise for the aid of foreign troops in England or Ireland, and the necessity should be sufficiently urgent to palliate the employment of foreign troops, and reconcile the people to the measure, an adequate number, he conceived, might be obtained upon the condition of being treated as British soldiers, without any Treaty having been in existence. With regard to the exception also of the Hessian troops being liable to be called into service no where but in Great Britain and Ireland, unless in Germany and the Low Countries, he thought it an unfortunate exception; because, under the construction of the Treaty, he conceived Hessian troops could not be applicable to service in the West Indies, or in Gibraltar. If the exception had been the other way, he should have thought it better; because, in all probability, Hessian troops would never be required to serve in Great Britain and Ireland; but might be of use in Gibraltar, in America, and in the West Indies. Mr Fox said, it was not very likely that a future war would commence in the manner that the late war had done; but it was not impossible, and it was to be remembered, that Hessian troops were then employed at Gibraltar, and in America. He commented upon this circumstance with his wonted ingenuity, and said a great deal depended in forming a judgment of the Treaty under then pending with other foreign powers. He had, on the first day of the Session, said, he meant not to press for an improper communication, nor was it his wish at that moment, although without such a knowledge, it was impossible to decide upon the merits of the Treaty in question; but he hoped, that voting for the sum then moved for, would by no means pledge the House, or preclude him or any other gentleman, from examining into, or objecting to, any future measure that might be proposed to Parliament, as a consequence of the Treaty. Under that construction of his vote, and with the explanations that he had pointed out, and which he thought indispensably necessary, he had no objection to concur in the resolution that had been moved.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that in introducing his motion, he had avoided entering into any reasoning on the subject, not only with a view to save the time of the House, but also because he could not conceive what objections could have been made to the Treaty, or what explanations could have been necessary, until he should have heard them pointed out. With respect to the first point, on which the Right Hon. Gentleman had demanded an explanation, he thought he had given every possible information on that head on the first day of the Session. It had then been asked, was the Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse, a Treaty made merely with a view to the then present subsisting exigency, and for immediate and temporary assistance only, or for a permanent purpose as a resource in all future cases of necessity? And to this he answered, that although it certainly was at first entered into merely as part of the preparation that was made for the expected commencement of hostilities, yet it had afterwards been found advisable and necessary, from the new situation in which the recent course of events had put this country with respect to the powers on the continent, to extend and prolong it, and it was now become a permanent resource for this country to resort to in case of any future emergency, as long as the operation of the Treaty should last, which was the term of four years. As to the apprehension of the Right Honourable Gentleman, that the vote which the Committee was called upon to give might be construed into a recognition of the right of the Crown, to introduce foreign troops into the kingdom without the consent of Parliament, there certainly could not be any ground for such a suggestion; the only question here was, whether it was politic for this country to give the Landgrave of Hesse 36,000l. per annum, by way of a *retaining fee*, as it might be termed, to hold him in our interests, and for an assistance, in cases of need, with 12,000 troops, without any designation made on the part of the House, of the place or manner in which those troops were eventually to be employed. With regard to such measures as his Majesty might find

necessary to take in case of a future war within the kingdom, it was impossible at present to argue upon; but there was no foundation whatever for any apprehension that the House would, by complying with the present motion, and assenting to the substance of the Treaty, give any sanction whatsoever to the bringing foreign troops into the kingdom in time of peace. As to the latter part of the Right Honourable Gentleman's speech, in which he spoke of the narrow limits to which the benefits of the Treaty were confined, by the stipulation against sending the subsidiary troops beyond sea, he observed, that any objections on that ground must arise out of considerations drawn from the former situation of this country, and not from the present. In the last war, it was true, such were the unfortunate circumstances of Great Britain with respect to the Continental Powers, that there was no possible use for any troops whatsoever on the Continent. We had then no connection with any power in Europe, and of course could have no occasion for any army to be employed in Europe, except for the purpose of our internal defence, but, on the contrary, our situation was now widely and essentially different, as in consequence of our late interference in the concerns of the European powers, and the brilliant success that had resulted from that interference, we had formed a connection with some of them, which, in case of a war, might afford us an opportunity of employing an armament on the Continent with singular advantage, and by using foreign troops in that kind of service, we should be the better enabled to direct our natural force, and particularly that of our marine, to such other objects as might be thought more immediately necessary. It would not, he said, be thought necessary or proper for him to enter into an accurate detail of the state and tendency of the negotiations and alliances then depending with other powers; but he asked the House, whether when they compared the splendour and glory of this country in former wars, when she was connected with other European powers, and her humiliation and depression in the last, when she was defeated by them all, when they considered the respectable figure we made in the course of the recent events, whether the contrast which such a review brought to their minds, did not make them anxious to cherish every measure that should tend to revive, to continue, and to cement similar connections, and was any thing more likely to have that tendency than our having a resource for the supply of a great military force immediately at hand, which, while it answered every necessary purpose of eventual succour to our allies and co-operation with them, was at the same time attended with all the advantages of economy—for no objection had been made, nor reasonably could be made to the expense. He admitted, that the Right Honourable Gentleman's idea, that under the Treaty this country was not entitled to the services of the Hessian regiments in Gibraltar, appeared to be well founded, but he was mistaken, he said, in his statement that those troops had been employed last year in the defence of that fortress, for in fact, the German forces that were engaged in that service, were his Majesty's own subjects of his Electoral dominions, so that no objection could lie against the measure on the ground of comparison with former subsidiary Treaties with the Princes of Germany. On the whole, as it was universally admitted, that continental connections were beneficial, and that such connections might render a military force on the Continent, in the service of this country indispensable; and, as the sum advanced for the purpose was by no means exorbitant, he could not see that any reasonable ground of complaint could be urged against the Treaty. Though in the course of his speech, Mr Pitt reasoned pretty much on the supposition of a war taking place, yet he showed that that supposition was not likely to be shortly realized, but that, on the contrary, this country had every prospect of the long continuance of the blessings of peace, and that prospect rendered still more firm by the generous, spirited, and decisive conduct she had lately pursued, with so much credit to herself, and benefit to her allies.

Sir James Johnston spoke of the length of time that the Princes of Hesse had sold the blood of their subjects, and that we had been the purchasers. Sir James said, he should readily give his consent to the Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse; and as to the fear of foreign troops being introduced into England, Scotland, or Ireland, he saw no ground for it. With regard to England, we had our militia to defend and protect us from the dread of an invasion. In Scotland, indeed, they had no militia. She was deprived not of the means, but of the legal power of defending herself; the rights of freemen were withheld from her inhabitants. They were as free, as brave, and breathed as pure an air [here a loud laugh] as their southern neighbours. Why then were they debarred from defending themselves by a national militia? If, however, a foreign foe was to invade Scotland, he had no doubt but they would find there enough of spirit and love of freedom, in that part of the kingdom, to stimulate the Scotch to protect themselves. In Ireland there were 60,000 volunteers, and surely their courage was too well known to countenance the supposition that we should send 12,000 Hessians to drag them. Upon these reasons, and others which Sir James added, but which we did not distinctly hear, he said he saw no cause for alarm, as some good, but little ill could result from the Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse.

Sir John Miller said, surely the King of Prussia would not have been foolish or mad enough to have marched an army of barely 19,000 men into the heart of Holland, but under a faithful and confidential assurance from this country, of competent reinforcements as necessity should require them, as well as the securing the mouth of the Texel against the introduction of succours that might be attempted to be given to the insurgents in Amsterdam; for while the Prussian army was investing that city, he relied upon it she was at the same time covering each individual interest of this country in every quarter of the globe.

Mr Burke, after a few introductory words, declared, that although he had given a silent vote on

the first day of the session, he had never given a vote with more heartfelt or more real satisfaction in his life, and he took that opportunity to declare, that he highly approved of the system of measures that had lately been pursued with respect to Holland, and the renewal of continental connections; that was the system on which alone this country could expect to stand with safety and with honour. It was during our adherence to that system that Great Britain had been a glorious country, and the object of the admiration of surrounding nations. With regard to the constitution of other countries, he agreed perfectly with his Right Hon. Friend, in the opinion delivered by him on a former day; namely, that it was not necessary for us to trouble ourselves with definitions of the legality of the government of this or that country, or the strict construction of its constitution; it was enough if we saw an opportunity of restoring that party to power, which was most likely to prove a valuable friend to Great Britain in the day of future difficulty. The Law of Nations allowed this, and it was certainly right to seize upon such an opportunity whenever it offered. Another maxim he held as a maxim of sound policy to pursue, and that was, where the interference of France could be counteracted, and her influence deprived of its power, to seize the moment and the means of effecting both objects. We could not be in the wrong, whenever this was probable to be achieved. It was enough to know, that a French Party in Holland had prevailed, for us to endeavour to drive that French Party away, and disarm it of its power. With regard to subsidiary Treaties as applicable to continental connections and a necessary branch of that system; generally considered, they were wise measures. But, in proportion as the system was a system founded in sound policy, it ought to be constructed and put together with the most wary caution, so that all parts fitted and adhered closely, and gave the whole a degree of sufficient stability and strength to ensure its permanency. The utmost care ought certainly to be taken to prevent such excellent systems from being disgraced and discredited by imperfections, and injurious consequences resulting from want of foresight at the period of the original negotiation and conclusion of subsidiary Treaties. These mischievous consequences it was, that had put so many great and good men out of humour with them, and therefore in proportion to the real policy of the measure itself, a provident regard ought to be had to the prejudices of mankind in order at least not to make them less fond of them. Under this view of Subsidiary Treaties, much might be said of the Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse, the excellence or disadvantage of which depended on a variety of considerations and circumstances, of whose existence he was wholly ignorant, but was ready to grant Ministers a bill of Credit, for the existence of such of them as could alone constitute the Treaty on the table a beneficial Treaty for this country. Upon the face of it, and its prominent feature considered only, it was an advantage to Great Britain to engage in a Treaty for that purpose with the Landgrave of Hesse, who was young, of a martial spirit, fond of a military life, and an able General; the Right Honourable Gentleman had done wisely in giving the Landgrave what he called a *retaining fee*; because, if a lit cause should arise, the Landgrave of Hesse would undoubtedly produce more powerful arguments in our behalf, than he feared, he should be able to produce in the cause in which he should shortly have to plead at the bar of the House of Lords. The Landgrave of Hesse was an able General, and as there were few able Generals in the world, he had no objection to our having an able General in our service. But the whole effect of the Treaty was not as the Right Hon. Gentleman had stated it, viz. merely the giving the Landgrave of Hesse a retaining fee of 36,000 pounds per annum; the Landgrave was too wise a Prince to engage to furnish Great Britain with 12,000 men, whenever required, for the mere paltry consideration of 150,000 Banco crowns per annum. The quantum of Banco crowns was not the only, nor in fact was it the most considerable advantage to be eventually derived from the Treaty by the Landgrave. Those who looked at the Treaty, and thought it was merely a Treaty of subsidy, left the great question out of the case, and judged only from one side of the object. By the Treaty this country stipulated to continue to guarantee the Landgrave of Hesse, and might therefore be eventually involved in a war in consequence of it. Should that happen, instead of receiving the aid of 12,000 troops from the Landgrave we should perhaps have to aid that Prince with an army of 100,000 men. The Right Hon. Gentleman could not deny this, because it was the *casus fœderis*, and in the Treaty. It required, therefore, more consideration to form a judgment upon the balance of advantage and disadvantage likely to result from the Treaty, than might have been at first imagined. He took it for granted that Ministers had taken, and were yet taking, the necessary measures to guard against the Landgrave's being involved in a war, or to provide for his support in case of an attack, on account of his having made the present Treaty. France was just now in a humiliated state, and had felt it prudent to withhold her arms and her resolution; she could not, however, but be mortified at what had passed in Holland; and though from a variety of circumstances she chose to let her anger sleep, it ought to be remembered that it was only asleep, but not extinct. It was well known France was a powerful nation, and could easily recruit her strength; an opportunity might offer that might entice and encourage her to attack the Landgrave; if, therefore, the system of continental connections (of which he took the Treaty to be a small part only) was not formed with a provision for that event, the system was an inadequate and a bad system, and of consequence the Treaty a disadvantageous Treaty. Looking at the Treaty as a measure single and isolated, he declared it was the last measure he would give his consent to; but as a part of a system, it might be a wise measure, and as such he should vote for it. Mr Burke said he took it for

granted that Prussia was with us in the Treaty, and that the Prussian monarch, and not the Landgrave, was the principal in it. He spoke of the advantages to be derived from an alliance between Great Britain, Prussia, Hesse, and Holland, in case of a war, and observed, that though it was material for us to take Holland out of the hands of France, in one point of view only could she be regarded as a very useful ally to Great Britain in case of a war with France, viz. in giving us the advantage of her ports in the East Indies. In respect to aids of men and money from Holland, we could not build much upon them. There were, however, other powers in Europe to be looked to for alliance; in particular the Emperor, who had abundant resources. Russia likewise was a most desirable ally, but both Russia and the Emperor might now be thought to have their hands full. That circumstance, however, would continue for a time only, and both would probably be shortly disengaged. Mr Burke expatiated on the advantage of having the Emperor for our friend in terms of great warmth. He said, Russia had of late years grown to a state of considerable power and influence in the affairs of Europe, and had even been found to have her weight in the scale at a time when the sword single in a war with the Turks. With Russia and Prussia and Holland for our allies, he declared he should little care for the rest of the world.

In treating of the recent transactions in Holland, Mr Burke took occasion to mention the King's Speech, which he spoke of with great humour and pleasantry. He said, it was usual to hold it out as a moral of *prudential eloquence*, and as a proof of the Minister's powers of composition. The late Speech was certainly an extraordinary performance; but if any man was to make it, and the facts it contained, the grounds of historical narrative, he would certainly risk a good deal of ridicule. Instead of grave history, it partook more of the nature of an epic poem, rather resembling an agreeable allegory, or a romance in the style of ancient chivalry. It reminded him pretty strongly of Palmerin of England, Don Bellianis of Greece, and other books of that romantic nature, which he formerly had lost much of his time in reading. He was glad to find, however, that the gallantry of those kings and princes, that had so eminently distinguished themselves when chivalry prevailed, was revived. Let any gentlemen examine the vein in which the Speech proceeded, and they would instantly perceive the strong resemblance it bore to the subjects of ancient romance. A chivalrous king, hearing that a princess had been affronted, takes his lance, assembles his knights, and determines to do her justice. He sets out instantly with his knights in quest of adventures, and carries all before him, achieving wonders in the cause of the injured Princess. This reminded him of the ancient story of a princess named Latona, who, having been insulted by a nation like the Dutch, appealed to Jupiter for satisfaction, when the God, in revenge for her wrongs, turned the nation that had affronted her into a nation of frogs, and left them to live among dykes and waters. [The House burst into a roar of laughter at the apt introduction of this odd fable.] Mr Burke pursued his pleasantries with further laughable comments on the Speech, and, among others, he remarked, that although the King of Prussia had professedly set out merely to obtain an army by accident took Utrecht, possessed themselves of Amsterdam, restored the Stadtholder, and the former government, and all this at a stroke, and by the bye, which put him in mind of a verse in a sprightly song of Cowley's, [his ballad, entitled *The Chronicle*] which he had often read with pleasure.

But when Isabella came,
 Arm'd with a refulgent flame,
 And th' artillery of her eye,
 Whilst the proudly march'd about
 Greater conquests to find out,
 She beat out Susan by the bye.

Mr Burke, after an infinite deal of sportive wit at the expense of the Speech, returned to more serious argument, and enforced his former observations, that what had happened in Holland could not but remain lodged in the bosom of France, to be opportunely used, as a justification of some future quarrel and resentment on her part; and that we ought, therefore, to expect such an event, and by wise alliances to strengthen ourselves, and put it at a greater distance, as well as prepare against its arrival, let that happen when it might. Mr Burke also reminded the House of the objections and jealousies which this country had formerly made and manifested against the employment of foreign troops at home, and particularly in the year 1755, when Hessians were last employed in England. At that period the popular alarm had increased to such a height, that their dread of the danger that threatened at the time, viz. an invasion, was much less than their dread of the means that were resorted to for its prevention. Indeed, the great argument used in favour of the militia at its first institution by Lord Townshend, Lord Chatham, and other patriots, who were now sleeping in their graves, with their heads resting on their laurels, was, that the creating such an internal force for the immediate defence of the kingdom, would in future prevent the necessity of recurring to the unpopular expedient of employing foreign troops within the realm. Mr Burke begged, in the mention of these facts, to be considered rather as the narrator of jealousies and sentiments that had prevailed, than as the foreteller of their revival in consequence of the present Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse. He trusted there would be no occasion to call them again into existence, and was willing to believe, that Ministers had providently guarded against the possibility of there being found justifiable reasons for their future entertainment. Conscious that he had done no more than his duty in thus arousing the recollection of the House to feelings, which however old fashioned, had certainly been the former characteristic feelings of the nation, he said, he should sit down contented with giving his vote for the present motion.

[Mr Burke's Speech, as the reader may judge from the preceding imperfect sketch of it, was re-

PREMIUMS FOR FLAX-RAISING.

THE COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES FOR FISHERIES, MANUFACTURES, AND IMPROVEMENTS IN SCOTLAND, do hereby advertise, That they have ascertained the GAINERS of the PREMIUMS for the Raising of Flax, Crop One thousand seven hundred and eighty-six; and that they are as follow:

The Premiums being at the rate of Twenty Shillings Sterling; or (on the condition of weighing the Flax in the Straw, before sending it to be sketched at the Mill, or dressing it by the *Stock and Hand*) Twenty-two Shillings for every Scotch statute acre, producing the required quantity, as specified in a former Advertisement, dated 13th February 1786.

ABERDEEN-SHIRE.

Gainers.	Farms.	Parishes.	Premiums.
Mrs Gordon	Davidson Mains	Calmeay	£ 3 0 0
Gilbert Biddle	Dudwick Mains	Ellon	3 6 0
John Brown	Blackston Mains	King Edward	1 2 0
John Black	Watrigemore	Logie Buchan	3 15 0
John Goodfellow	Brucklay Mains	New Deer	1 2 0
David Luntie	Milton of Crichtie	Old Deer	1 2 0
John Geddes	Bogs	Rathven	1 5 0
John Adamson	Newton	Strichen	1 0 0
William Paton	Turrell Lands	Turriff	2 0 0
William Anderson	Mill of Boyliss	Tyrie	1 0 0
John Duguid	Tillennamolt	Ditto	1 2 0
William Paterson jun.	Whitewall	Ditto	1 0 0

AYR-SHIRE.

Robert Gillies	Mains	Beith	1 0 0
Janet Biggart	Newtown of Withaw	Ditto	1 15 0
John Woodburn	Newbyre	Galfon	1 0 0
George Allan	Baga	Kilbirney	1 0 0
Robert Riddel	Ditto	Ditto	3 5 0
James Orr	Kilbirney Parks	Ditto	2 0 0
James Davies	Baigray	Ditto	1 10 0
William Anderson	Boag	Ditto	1 0 0
Peter Barclay	Bowhouse	Ditto	1 10 0
John Fairlie	Waterlode	Newmills	1 0 0

BANFF-SHIRE.

William Reid	Backlaw	Banff	3 0 0
John Milne	Boghead	Ditto	1 0 0
Thomas Duncan	Garriesslot	Ditto	1 5 0
James Murie	Boyne Gardens	Boynidie	1 0 0
Alexander Raley	Lintmill of Boyne	Ditto	1 0 0
John Murray	Cowhyth	Fordyce	2 0 0
George Brambet	Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0
John Allan	Drachellie	Ditto	1 0 0
James Forbes	Dura	Ditto	2 0 0
Alexander Scott	Mains of Dura	Ditto	1 0 0
George Weir	Hillside	Ditto	6 10 0
John Brecher	Muirhillcock	Ditto	3 5 0
John Smith	Mains of Grange	Grange	1 5 0
Mr Francis Forbes	Corfairly	Ditto	1 0 0
Alexander Milne, Esq.	Couperhill	Ditto	1 0 0
Alexander Stewart	Croftburn	Ditto	1 0 0
William Kelman	Drum	Ditto	7 5 0
James Thurnburn	Edintore	Ditto	2 5 0
James Smith and Company	Balveny Park	Mortlich	8 9 6
James Thomson			

BERWICK-SHIRE.

John Hume	East Pres	Coldingham	4 19 0
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DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

William Wilson	Pannierhill	Dumfries	3 0 0
James Robison	Duncow	Kirkmahoe	1 10 0
Robert Brown, Esq.	Mains of Millhead	Ditto	4 0 0
Robert Harkness	Kirkmichael Mains	Kirkmichael	17 15 0
James Brand	Upper Mains of ditto	Ditto	0 10 0

DUNBARTON-SHIRE.

Robert Stirling	Polloxhall	Cumbernauld	1 0 0
James Stirling	Whiteleys	Ditto	1 0 0
William Anderson	Barhill	Kirkintilloch	1 0 0
John Anderson	Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0
James Dickson	Wester Garthore	Ditto	1 0 0
James Marshall younger	Lenziehill	Ditto	2 10 0
John Jack	Oreyardnook	Ditto	1 5 0

FIFE-SHIRE.

James Mercer	Meadow Shade Park	Anstruther Easter	5 5 0
Henry Watt	Cassingray	Carnbee	7 0 0
John Reikie	Bowhouse	Ely	4 13 6
William Swan	Riggs	Ditto	1 15 0
James Marshall	Freuchiemill	Ditto	1 0 0
James Rodger	Rennyhill	Kilrenny	1 0 0
John Inglis	Buchanan	Montrose	6 10 0
Andrew Horburgh	Pittenweem	Pittenweem	1 0 0
John Mortimer	Cath	Strathmiglo	9 5 0
John Paterson	Drumdreel	Ditto	12 0 0
Thomas Sottie	Newark	St Monance	1 2 0
Andrew Roger	Ditto Burnpark	Ditto	3 17 0

FORFAR-SHIRE.

Margaret Deas	Balgaffie	Aberlemno	1 0 0
James Key	Fernynknow	Arbriot	1 0 0
Alexander Mitchell	Nether Carreston	Carreston	31 1 6
David Mitchell	Balgore	Ditto	2 4 0
David Tevendale	Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0
James Davidson	Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0
David Pearson	Ditto	Ditto	1 10 0
James Stephen	Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0
John Bruce	Ditto	Ditto	3 15 8
John Petrie	Ditto	Ditto	2 0 0
James Williamson	East Mains of Rossie	Ditto	9 0 0
David Lyall	West Mains of ditto	Ditto	2 0 0
George Thom	Dunichen	Dunichen	2 0 0
John Samson	Whitehall	Forfar	1 0 0
George Colville and Co.	Kincaidrum	Inverarity	1 5 0
Alexander Barry	Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0
James Dear	Easter Methie	Ditto	4 0 0
James Ferrier	Kingblythmont	Ditto	1 0 0
David Shepherd	Ditto	Ditto	3 0 0
David Inverarity	Ditto	Ditto	4 0 0
John Jolly	Ditto	Ditto	1 5 0
Robert Jameson	Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0
Alexander Garden	Newton, &c.	Ditto, &c.	11 11 0
David Durie	Lunan	Lunan	1 0 0
James Jafferson	Newton	Strickathrow	1 0 0
John Gray	Newmills	Tannadice	13 0 0
	Ruives	St Vigan's	6 5 0

HADDINGTON-SHIRE.

John Campbell	Howmair	Dunbar	5 15 0
Angus Macpherson	Ditto, &c.	Ditto	5 15 6
John Macpherson	Westburns, &c.	Ditto	3 10 0
William Wallace and Co.	Yester and Morray	Yester	3 10 0

KINCARDINE-SHIRE.

Mrs Anne Mackenzie	Bumlichillock	Fordoun	2 10 0
David Lyall	Mains of Phelso	Ditto	1 0 0
John Dear	Pittarow	Ditto	2 10 0
Robert Kinnear	Pittarvie	Ditto	2 10 0
John Smart	Craighill	St Cyrus	1 2 0
William Clark	Mains of Morprie	Ditto	2 4 0
Robert Pirie	Morprie, &c.	Ditto	3 11 6
Alexander Harrow and Co.	Mains of Morprie	Ditto	6 12 0
John Farquhar and Co.	Warberton	Ditto	2 4 0

FOR LONDON,

The Smack Kingston,

RICHARD GARDNER Master,
Now lying on the birth in Leith
harbour, taking in goods, and will
sail 16th December 1787.

N. B. This vessel is remarkably
strong, sails fast, and has neat ac-
commodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffee-
house, 'Change hours; mornings and evenings on board or
at his house, Sherif Brae.

An Apprentice Wanted.



FOR BOURDEAUX,

THE BRIG THOMAS,

PETER CRUDEN Master,
Will sail the 14th December.

For freight or passage apply to
the Master on board, or at his
house, Coal-hill, Leith.

N. B. The above ship is of a
proper size to take in brandies.

Leith, Dec. 6. 1787.

KINROSS-SHIRE.

Michael Henderson Blair
John Wylie Hattonburn

KIRKCUDBRIGHT-STEWARTRY.

William Craig Whitepark
John Davidson Tarbreath
Francis Caven Woodside

LANARK-SHIRE.

George Orr Midtown of Bedlay
John Hay Praxfield, &c.
John Wilson Ditto
John Walker Airdrie
Andrew Bell Ditto
Matthew Forsyth Ditto
James Forsyth Ditto
Robert Hamilton Ditto
James Walker Easterhouse
Alexander Hamilton, Esq. Garniblock
John Henry Cochran, Esq. Peterburn
John Wilson Rochfoles
Wester Hallhill Old Monkland

PERTH-SHIRE.

Robert Thomas Aughtergaven
John and Andrew Paton Ditto
Peter and William Paton Ditto
Donald and John Burn Ditto
Peter Boyd Ditto
John Shepherd Mill of Colly
John Paton Balwhara
James Roy Giffown
James Duff Ditto
James Chalmers Ditto
Alexander Macfarlane Hill of Luckiebride
William Gow Muirheadstoun
John Dow Meikle Obney
Thomas Dow Ditto
Thomas Macfarlane Ditto
David Donaldson Ditto
William Young Nether Obney
James Paton Upper Obney
John Young Ditto
James Thomson Over Obney
James Duff Shanel
William Phinnick Souterhill
Patrick Angus Tullieclinton
John Playfair Blacklaw
Henry Bannerman Cupargrange
William Bannerman Tulliebarline
Peter Gowans Ditto
John Allan Forr
James Gowans Pittentian
Richard Knox Ditto
John Macgrouther Cromlix, &c.
Thomas Finlayson Cambulbinie
John Bennet Easter Crossapple
James Anderson Kippencroft, &c.
Alexander Clark Ditto
James Dawson Mains of Murrie
Miller and Robertson Stockbrigs
John Greig Bunzian
David Maccall Ditto
Charles Campbell, Esq. Burnbrae
James Archer Boreland
Andrew Duff Muirside
Patrick Reid Invar
Patrick Macfarlane Mains of Ballechin
Thomas Butter jun. Convalich
Robertson and Reid Easter Dunsfaldy
Alexander Macfarlane Elletyre
John Forbes Overtown of Finab
Duncan Robertson Craighen
John Campbell and Company Easthaugh
Robert Maxton Port of Tumble
William Bayne Williamston
David Nicol Woodcut
Thomas Pearson Bankhead
Samuel Menzies Ditto
Thomas Marshall Clashager
William Taylor Ochterhead
Robert Arnot Ochtertyre
Donald Macfarlane Ditto
James Robertson Cult
Daniel Forbes Whitecraig
MacLaren and Roy Blackduke
John Martin Flagg of ditto
Andrew Salmond Nether Aburthven
George Duff Mill Lands
William Robertson Milton
Robert Macgahan Upper Pitcairn
Patrick Matthew Balgarvie
James Key Sherrifstoun
James Sime Stronan
Robert Martin Bankhead
James Honeyman Sting
William Orr Kilbarchan
John Bruce Gargel
William Brewbush Lochwinnoch
Malcolm Brown Kelfo
William Lang Roxburgh
George Miller Roxburgh-mill
John Christie sen. Clauchan-haugh
Alexander Cook Backhill
John Jarvie Barnigo
George Leithman Torwood East-park
John and William Baird Underwood, &c.
John and William Christie Woodside
John Tait Plainbank, &c.
Robert Spratt Ditto, &c.
John Macween Ditto, &c.
James Malcolm Ditto, &c.
John Hall West Kirkland

RENFREW-SHIRE.

ROXBURGH-SHIRE.

Kilbarchan
Gargel
Lochwinnoch
Kelfo
Roxburgh

STIRLING-SHIRE.

Campie
Dunipace
Ditto
Ditto
Falkirk, &c.
Larbert
St Ninian's
Ditto, &c.
Ditto, &c.

WIGTON-SHIRE.

Grange
Craigencroft
Stonykirk
Laigh Culgroat, &c.
Cottland
West Kirkland

Mace, Nutmegs, Cassia, Cinnamon, and GUNPOWDER TEA.

WILLIAM THORBURN acquires the Ladies, That
he has received from the East India Company's Oc-
tober sale, a quantity of the above goods, which are good in
quality.

N. B. Congou, Shoufong, and Hyfon Tea of last sale.

Leith, December 3. 1787.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of THOMAS DONALD and CO.

As the nine months from the date of the sequestration
will expire upon the 13th December current, Mr
Thomas Bell, merchant in Glasgow, the trustee upon the se-
questrated estate of Thomas Donald and Co. merchants in
Glasgow, and Mr Gilbert Hamilton, merchant there, the
trustee upon the private estates of Thomas Donald, Robert
Donald, and Hugh Colquhoun, &c. &c. That such of the
Creditors of the Company, or of the individual partners, as
have not produced their grounds of debt, with affidavits upon
the verity, will immediately do so to these trustees respecti-
vely, otherwise those creditors who shall neglect or refuse, will
be cut off from a share of the first dividend, in terms of the
statute.

Glasgow, Dec. 5. 1787.

THOMAS BELL.
GILBERT HAMILTON.

NOTICE

In the process of ranking and sale depending before the
Court of Session, at the instance of Sir Samuel Hannay
of Mochrum, baronet, with concurrence of his Majesty's ad-
vocate, against Mr JOHN M'NAUGHT, minister at Gif-
thorn, and his creditors, the Lord Hailes, ordinary, upon the
21st of November last, allowed the following new-discovered
subjects to be added to the sale; and upon the 29th of same
month, his Lordship appointed notice thereof, and that the
same were to be sold as part of the bankrupt's estate, to be
made in the Edinburgh Evening Courant and Caledonian
Mercury, weekly for three weeks successively, viz. that
Tenement of Houses and Long Yard, lying within the terri-
tories of the Burgh of Kirkcubright, without the gate called
the Meikle Gate, and is the west part of a
Land, sometime a barnstead, with the yard and two ridges
of land adjacent thereto. Also, that little House, for-
merly a housestead, lying within the said Burgh, without
the Meikle Yett, as described in a charter granted by the
Magistrates of Kirkcubright to the bankrupt, and in his in-
testament thereon, registered in the Burgh Court-books of
Kirkcubright, the 21st of September 1754.—And likewise,
liberty to the said John M'Naught, to lift shells from the
shore of the lands of Broach, so far as necessary for improv-
ing his lands of Claughead and Cambret, with a road to lead
them, as shall be most convenient for the proprietor of Broach
and Claughead and Cambret.—And also, liberty to the said
John M'Naught to take what shells he may incline, for the
use of the farms of Claughead and Cambret, from the shell
banks of Kirkcubright, for the space of 31 years after Whit-
sun-day 1781, and liberty to carry them off the lands without
acknowledgement.—If these two last were not already includ-
ed in the sale.

H. S. STEVENSON Clerk.

Sale of Lands in Perthshire.

That there is to be SOLD by public roup, within the house
of James Fleming, vintner in Kirkcubright, upon the 14th
December curt. betwixt the hours of one and three in
the afternoon,

THE TOWN AND LANDS of CRAY, lying in the pa-
rish of Kirkcubright, consisting of about twenty bolls
Sowing, upwards of sixty acres of inclosed natural Grass; the
whole divided within the head dykes into five inclosures, and
the hill or outside of the head dykes extend to some hundred
acres of good pasture. There is some natural Birch Wood
growing thereon.—A Mansion-house of four fire rooms with
closets, and garrets, and a good kitchen, barn, stables, &c.
and a tolerable good garden. The rent not ascertained, it
being for a long time past in the proprietor's hands: Only
25 l. Sterling was offered for it, but it can be set at more.

These lands hold of a subject superior for a small feu-duty,
are capable of much improvement, and pleasantly situated on
the bank of the river of Glenheath, very near the public road
from Blairgowrie to Fort George.—Its situation is much cal-
culated for game and fishing.

For further particulars, apply to William Small, writer in
Perth, who has powers to adjust the sale and dispose of the

SALE OF GOGAR,

IN ONE OR THREE LOTS.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old
Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday
the 19th December curt. betwixt the hours of six and seven
afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the parish of
Cortforphine, and county of Edinburgh, and within four mea-
sured miles of the city of Edinburgh.

This estate consists of upwards of 861 Scots acres, all in-
closed and subdivided, and pays about 1373 l. 8 s. 2 d. Ster-
ling of gross yearly rent. There is an excellent Man-
house, Offices, and Garden upon the estate, and a consider-
able quantity of old and young planting. It holds blench of
the Crown, and will afford three freehold qualifications. The
proprietor has right to the tenants of part of the estate, and
the whole are valued, and within a few shillings of being ex-
hausted.

If the estate is not sold in one, it will be set up in the
three following Lots:

I. Or Easter Lot.—These parts of the Farms of East
Craig and Goyle, lying north of the Bathgate road, possessed
by Thomas Ferguson.—That part of the Farm of West
Craig, lying south of the Linlithgow road, possessed by James
Barron.—That part of the said Farm, lying north of the
Linlithgow road, possessed by Captain Stewart; and that part
of the Farm of Meadowfield, lying on the east of Meadow-
field road, possessed by Francis Selate.

268 0 1 L. 426 16 0

garden, &c. and Old Inclosures of

Gogar, with the town of Gogar,

lying north of the Bathgate road,

and that part of the Farm of

Meadowfield, lying on the west

of the Meadowfield road, possessed

by fundries, — 219 0 1 510 1 5

III. Or West Lot.—The Farm

of Kerhall, possessed by James

Barron. The Mains of Gogar,

possessed by John Coud; that part

of the Farm of Giffhall, lying

on the west of Giffhall road, pos-
sessed by the heirs of James Finlay,
and the remainder of the Farm
possessed by Thomas Ferguson,
called Flethes, Westerhall, and
Goyle, lying on the south of the
Bathgate road,

— 374 1 10 436 10 6

Total 861 1 12 L. 1373 8 2

Each of these lots will give a freehold qualification, and

the public burdens payable for the whole estate, will be pro-
portioned according to the valuation of each lot.

There are many excellent situations for building upon both

the east and west lots, of which the purchasers may soon have

an opportunity, and the west lot, in particular, will admit of
being fenced out or sold off in several compact and commodi-
ous subdivisions, all of them bounded, one side at least, by a
turnpike road.

James Gray writer, Merchant-street, Edinburgh, will show
the titles, plan, and rentals, and has also power to conclude a
private bargain. Thomas Ferguson, farmer at Gogar, will
show the grounds.

Sale of Wood in East-Lothian.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of John

Brown, innkeeper at Gifford, upon Saturday the 15th in-
stant, betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock noon,

THAT valuable WOOD called SPEEDYWOOD, lying

near the village of Gifford, consisting of a large quan-
tity of fine full grown Oak, Ash, Elm, Birch, &c.

For further information, apply to John Hay, Esq; young-
er of Hopes.

The forester at Yester will show the wood and bound-
aries thereof.